Num. CXXVI.] THE [December 20, 1788

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, December 20, 1788. [Vol. III.

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY.

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown, drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and faſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flower. ed, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Robbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brats & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball.
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops compleat
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſixes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, November 24, 1788.

A.

JOHN Adams, 2; Andrew Archbald, Cate Adams, William Anderſon.

B.

Captain Samuel Brady, 2; Hugh Biggam, 2; Hy. Blakeway, 3; Daniel Broadhead, jun. David Burch, John Buchannan, Col. Abram Beaufort, William Bachop, Hugh Bell, Robert Bell, Eſquire, Thomas Bell, Robert Boman.

C.

William Clark, 2; Thomas Creighton, Joſeph Campbell, John Cahill, Samuel Clark, Daniel Craſs, John Cowan, John Cunningham, David Coventry, William Crage.

D.

Andrew Dodds, Pierre Drouillar, Matthias Denman, James Donnelly, Thomas Davidſon, Ephraim Douglaſs.

E.

George Elliot, Jared Everton.

F.

William Findley, Eſq. 3; Hugh Ferrin, Sam. Fiſher, William Fulton.

G.

Jennet Getty, Marcus Graham, 2; John Gallagher, William Grier, Caty Grubbs, Jacob Grubbs, John Gotherie, Robert Gill, William Gibſon.

H.

Robert Hamon, Thomas Herres, Joſeph Halſey, Samuel Hanway, Malachy Hays, 2; Poland Hunter, James Hartley, William Hamilton, 2; John Chriſtian Von Harman.

I.

John Jackſon, Robert Jones.

K.

Phiſip Karcher, John Kelly, William Kelly, James Kerr.

L.

David Logan, 2; John Logan, 2; William Leslie, Iams Lague, John Leedom.

M.

James Miller, Joſeph Morriſon, 2; Thomas M'Kibben, 2; James Mitchell George Maſon, jun. John M'Glumphy, Robert Moorhead, John M'Cracken, Andrew M'Clelland Robert Martin, jun. John Miller, Samuel Murray, James M'Kee, Robert Mitchell, Robert M'Nair, Thomas Millbourn, Samuel M'Elhiney, Niel Murtay, William Mac Ghea, John M'Pherrin, Alex M'Williams, James M'Coomb, Iſaac Miller, James M Curdy, Eſther M'Cluer, otherways Rouland. Alexander M'Culloch, John M'Dowel, Eſq. John M'Dowal, William M'Conneck, Francis M'Sorly, Samuel Muchmore, Uriah Matſon, George Mitchell, Andrew or John M'Ferron, Daniel M'Aninch.

O.

James Orran, Henry Owen.

P.

William Porter, William Parker, 2; Samuel Phillips, William Park, Jonathan Plumer, John Pawley, Ch. Perrin, 2.

R.

William Reddland, 2; Samuel Robinſon, William Rhoads, John Richey, Thomas Ramſay.

S.

John Stewart, 2; John Simeral. Patrick Sheridan, William Strean. George Smith, William Sleator, Joſeph Scott, George Scott, 2; John Smilie, Eſq. colonel Shepherd, Samuel Thompſon, 2.

W.

Andrew Walker; 2: Samuel Watt, Eliſha Wade, George Wood, William Waddall, James Waddle, James Walker or David Beatty, Alexander Wright, Eſq; James Wells, Caſper Weaver.

Z.

Revd. Mr. Zutge.

Mr. SCULL,

By inſerting the following, you will oblige a friend and SUBSCRIBER.

From a late London Paper.

The ATHEIST; an odd Story.

CAPTAIN Mac-cap-Fitz had been every thing in his prime; he had killed his man, ruined his woman, broke his taylor, kicked waiters out of the windows, and hummed the parſons: he had been, what the world calls a very fine gentleman-a free ſpeaker; quite the thing, a toaſt maker, and one of the higheſt fellows, formerly about Covent Garden. All the women of ſpirit both on and off the town, were fond of him: there was not one remarkable club, fit for a genius, and a man of faſhion to be admitted into, but he was made a member of that ſociety

But, alas! as the fineſt linen may, when grown old, and much worn, be made into tinder, ſo natural is it for the bloods about town, when old and worn out, with tinder like conſtitutions, to twinkle to the laſt in the ſame rotten condition.

The captain for ſome time paſt had been a caſual dependent on a publican, for board and lodging; but the poor gentleman, falling ſick, was removed out of the ale houſe garret, and carried into an untenanted houſe, and an uncurtained bedſtead, a flock bed, and two or three old hoſpital blankets, laid for him to die on.

It is common for chimney ſweepers to mark a houſe which is not inhabited, and ſteal up the firſt time they find the door open to get the ſoot away: the maid of the ale houſe had, that morning, very early, been to ſee how the captain was, becauſe ſhe had dreamed three times of him, that night ſucceſſively: coming down careleſſly, ſhe left the door a-jar; this the two chimney ſweep boys ſaw, and up ſtairs they darted into the room, where the captain was, who, at that very inſtant, had taken up the chamber pot, and was kneeling on the bed; but at their appearance, down he ſunk, ſadly frighted, overſet the earthen-ware, and crept under the bed cloaths, in a very wet, terrified and pitiful condition. The boys did not mind

him, but went about doing their own business, in getting the foot.

Doctor Space presently came up stairs to see the captain: they had been many years intimates; the doctor was a great materialist, and disprover of revealed religion; a philosopher, orator, syllogism maker to the Farthing field society. Now, although the physician was a fine freethinker, because he was a scholar; the captain, who was a fine gentleman, was no thinker at all, but took his friend's opinion, as he did his medicines, upon trust.

Space walking up the room, with all imaginable quack consequence, came to the bedside; called out, captain, captain Mac Fitz; the captain shoving up the bed cloaths with his head, discovered under a dirty night cap his lank cheeks, lengthened by the fright, like an optical picture, and large globules of sweat standing in the wrinkles of his forehead, like pebbles in a plough furrow, looking ghastly on his physical friend,-- the doctor seating himself on the bedside, taking hold of his patients hand, the following dialogue passed between them.

Doctor. My dear captain Fitz, here is a fetid smell, which intrudes itself upon my olfactories: pray how do you do?

Captain. Do--do---Why, I am damn'd, that's all, you are damn'd, and we are both damn'd, and there are two little devils gone up the chimney, waiting till the wind rises, to carry both of our souls away with them.

Doctor. Captain, your ideas are cozgulated; your pia and dura matter act inclusively; the sensorium of your pineal gland is obnubilated; the valves of your imagination being to much relaxed to contain contact, you have a lucid capot.

Captain. Capot; yes, yes, it is a capot, and a repique too; Lucifer will repique us, and we are damn'd I tell you; can't you say one prayer for us both? do try; perhaps that would drive the devils away for an hour or two. Stay, I can say some of the Belief my self---As it was in the beginning is now, but I cannot go on with it--- Lord, Lord, what a rogue have I been? I must be a fine gentleman, indeed, and cut jokes upon heaven, just to make the ladies laugh; and now Belzebub will pay me for it. I have often said that women have no souls---I wish I had no soul; what will become of me?

Doctor. Captain, I will investigate the non entity of such ideas instantaneously,--the soul is nothing more than an exhilarated vapour, being put in motion, as you will observe smoke issue from the axle-tree of a broad wheeled waggon. As to talking of devils, it is all a fable, and you have the whole romance of it in paradise lost.

Captain Yes, yes: I have lost Paradise sure enough; what a miserable mummer I am, the devil fetch me. Lord forgive me, for saying such wicked words. If I could live my time over again, before I'd be a buck, or a blood, or a high fellow, I'd black shoes. How many fine womens reputations have I taken away wrongfully? I shall be toss'd upon the points of their pitch forks, from one little devil to another for that. How many people's pockets have I picked at picquet and billiards? The imps will pick out my eyes for that. Then I debauch'd my friend's wife, and told of it afterwards They'll pull my tongue out with red hot pincers for that.

Doctor. Captain I entreat attention.-- Corporeal sensibilities are extinguished upon the dissolution of the material organs; therefore succinctly will I elucidate discriminately that such phantoms are certainly heterogeneons.

Captain. O Lord! no more of your unintelligibleness; you used to tell me there was no hell, and I was such a fool as to believe you; for I was too fine a gentleman to read my self. Now what signifies all your arguments, when there are two little devils come to confute them? If you can dispute with them, do. You used to be an orator and make speeches; do talk to the brace of diabolical ambassadors up the chimney; if they'll take my parole for three or four years; but they won't, for Belzebub has sent an action against both of us: I wish some good christian would give bail to it.

Just at that instant, the boys had filled their sacks, and dropt them down on the hearth: the room was instantly filled with soot dust. The doctor was struck speechless; and the captain once more retreated between the bed cloaths: and creeping out of the foot, bending like a posture maker, got that way under the bed, praying all the while, as well as he could, that they would carry his friend to hell, and leave him behind.

The two boys lugged the bag along the room, which the doctor observed; and turning down the blankets, and not finding his friend in bed, firmly believed the devils were lugging him off; and fearing his turn would come next, opened the sash, crept out upon the penthouse, and was sliding off into the street; but luckily for him, a baker's boy with an empty basket on his shoulder, going by, received him, but the weight brought them all to the ground. The doctor cried out, for God's sake help! help! there are two devils in that house flying away with my friend.

Away a crowd ran up the stairs, just as the two boys had brought the sack out of the room. to a landing place; but hearing people below, run a pair of stairs higher, and left the sack upright at the door.--- The mob seeing something black stand upon the stair head, halted, and called a council. The captain who by this time had put his head and two hands from under the bed, and looked like half an overgrown turtle, at the sound of the human voices got out. His wet shirt was now dirt dryed, covered with woolly sweepings; his night cap off, and hair all frizzled, he look'd like a mad Hottentot. In that figure, bare-footed, he padded to the room door, the mob below, seeing him coming, call'd out the devil; and run down stairs. He tumbled over the sack, the soot came out after him, and all covered with dust, tramped out of doors, and run over the way. It happened to be a barber's shop, who had just lathered a customer; confusion immediately took possession of the family; the man in the suds ran one way, the barber another, the 'prentice hid himself, and the wife crept into the washing tub; while captain Fitz, avail ing himself of this affright, unperceived, crept upon into the first floor, and went to bed, where for the present we shall leave him.

Foreign Intelligence.

B E R L I N, August 31.

WE have received accounts by the way of Warsaw, that the Russians had attempted to take Oczakow by storm, but were repulsed with great loss, that two of their general's fell in the action, one of which is Shuwalow, who is greatly lamented.

L O N D O N, Aug. 28.

Translation of the duke of Sudermania's letter to the king of Sweden, giving an account of the engagement between the Swedish and Russian fleets, extracted from the Stockholm Gazette of July 31, 1788.

Your majesty's fleet under my command consisting of 15 ships of the line, and 5 frigates, was on the 17th inst. cruizing in the narrows of Kalkkoden and Ekholmen, with the wind easterly, and very foggy weather, when early in the morning we heard seveguns fired to windward. This was unexpected, as by information received from different ships, I had reason to believe the Russian fleet were still at anchor at Sersken. I ordered the fleet, however, to form in a line on the starboard tack, a disposition the most likely to gain the weather gage of the enemy; but there being little wind, and a very strong current running near the lee side of Ekholmen, the van were not able to accomplish that manoeuvre, which obliged me at 6 A. M. to form the fleet in the line of battle on the larboard tack, and I at the same time made the signal to prepare for action. Before this order of battle could be formed, a few Russian ships of war were discovered through the fog, and various reports came in as to their number and force. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, and the dangers of a lee shore, I thought it dishonorable for your majesty's fleet to decline coming to action, and therefore made a signal to tack, and advance in columns to meet the enemy, who at 10 A. M. could be evidently discerned, ranged in line of battle, and steering towards us with the wind large: from which disposition I then conceived hopes of getting to windward of them. Their close order of sailing, added to the haziness of the weather, rendered it impossible for some time to determine their exact force; but we at last made out 33 sail, of which one was a three decker, 8 of 74, and 8 of 66 guns, with seven frigates carrying heavy metal. Both fleets having advanced within about two guns shot of each other, the van of the Russian being opposite to our centre, I made a signal for your majesty's fleet to form the line a head on the starboard tack, but the enemy still continuing on the other tack, carrying all their strength against our van. This manoeuvre would have rendered the engagement indecisive; and as by approaching the shoals and other dangerous places, I should at rate have been under the necessity of soon changing the disposition of the fleet, and that in the time of action I resolved to tack, and form the line on the larboard, a disposition which was not only the most proper to gain the enemy's weather gage by our line stretching on towards their left wing, but also to profit by a mistake they seemed to commit in bearing up and opening different ways in the centre. This however was soon corrected by admiral Greig, who altered the disposition of his rear, and cautiously bore down under an easy sail, at the same time endeavouring to take his station opposite to my ship, and his fleet afterwards bore done courageously within musket shot; upon which, at 4 P. M. I made the signal for action, which soon became general throughout our line, and with such fury, that in the space of an hour the leading ship of the enemy's squadron was totally disabled, and obliged to be towed out of the line, and brought round on the other tack, under the cover of some of their ships.

The smoke from the Russian fleet settling down upon us, and our own being but little dispersed from the lightness of the breeze, it was not possible to make or answer any signals, or even to distinguish our own line. This gave opportunity for small divisions of the enemy to station themselves on my quarter, and keep up a very heavy fire, being frequently relieved by others; and the same method of fighting seemed also to prevail in their van. But when the smoke had in some measure subsided, several Russian ships were seen disabled, and towing away to windward of their fleet. Afterwards they collected a considerable force in the van, and admiral Greig was also there, when the wind falling, and the smoke again settling on our fleet, which now, as in the morning, felt great inconvenience from the strength of the current off Ekholmen, and to such a degree, that notwithstanding all possible manoeuvres and the greatest exertion of our boats in towing, it was totally impracticable to prevent our ships falling round, and suffering exceeding by being raked fore and aft by the enemy.

It was in this critical situation, that the Wasa, commanded by the gallant count Horn, (since dead of the wounds he then received) very seasonably covered me by a vigorous and well supported fire; and I sent lieutenant Elkhorn to inform the van that the fleet was to veer, as the setting of the current did not allow us to come near the wind on this tack, but was in our favor on the other. At 8 o'clock P. M. our line was again formed, and the action renewed with uncommon vigour on both sides, but with great advantage to your majesty's fleet, the enemy being obliged to veer, while exposed to the hottest of our fire, in order to cover their rear and disabled ships, which had retired a-stern. We at this time captured the Wladslaw, a copper bottomed ship of 74 guns, carrying 32 and 42 pounders, and 783 men. The engagement finished soon afterwards, at 10 P. M. Night coming on, I judged it prudent to form the fleet on the other tack, in order to avoid the danger of Kalkkoden, to cover our prize, and consult the honor of your majesty's fleet, by endeavouring to retake the Prince Gustave, who was disabled and without a flag. But this last piece of service did not succeed, as the Russian admiral and his whole fleet, wore to protect their prize. During the night, the enemy hauled their wind close, and left the field of battle, whereas we carried lights in our tops all the night, and frequently fired signal guns. In the mean time reports were brought me from several ships that they were in great want of ammunition, had several shot between wind and water, and some of them their masts and rudders dismasted.

I gave orders to make the most of their time by repairing their damages, and made a distribution of ammunition as far as it went. At day break I formed the fleet in the line of battle on the starboard tack as well as the faint breeze would let me. On the other hand, the Russians had during the night, got their disabled ships a great way to windward, all their fleet keeping close on a wind to cover them, which put it out of my power to renew the attack, particularly as the wind died away when the day advanced. I therefore judged it most prudent to return to Helsingfors road, not only to repair the ships, but especially to supply them with ammunition, of which most of them had done whatever left. It appears from the prize your majesty's fleet has taken, that the enemy was our superior by nearly one third in point of force. Their fleet had been for some time fitted out, and in the most expensive and compleat manner, with heavy artillery, being intended for an expedition to the Mediterranean. We lost two post captains, one master and commander, and had five officers wounded.

It is evident, from the many disabled ships of the enemy, and from several confirmed reports that one of them had gone down, as well as the hauling their wind, from the fire of the Swedish fleet: the zeal for your majesty's person, and love to their country warmed the breast of every one under my command. All the captains paid the utmost attention to the signals and evolutions, and maintained the line in a manner that did honor to the Swedish name. The enemy attacked us with all that confidence of suc-

him, but went about doing their own business, in getting the soot.

Doctor Space presently came up stairs to see the captain: they had been many years intimates; the doctor was a great materialist, and disprover of revealed religion; a philosopher, orator, syllogism maker to the Farthing field society. Now, although the physician was a fine freethinker, because he was a scholar; the captain, who was a fine gentleman, was no thinker at all, but took his friend's opinion, as he did his medicines, upon trust.

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Just at that instant, the boys had filled their sacks, and dropt them down on the hearth: the room was instantly filled with soot dust. The doctor was struck speechless; and the captain once more retreated between the bed cloaths: and creeping out of the foot, bending like a posture maker, got that way under the bed, praying all the while, as well as he could, that they would carry his friend to hell, and leave him behind.

The two boys lugged the bag along the room, which the doctor observed; and turning down the blankets, and not finding his friend in bed, firmly believed the devils were lugging him off; and fearing his turn would come next, opened the sash, crept out upon the penthouse, and was sliding off into the street; but luckily for him, a baker's boy with an empty basket on his shoulder, going by, received him, but the weight brought them all to the ground. The doctor cried out, for God's sake help! help! there are two devils in that house flying away with my friend.

Away a crowd ran up the stairs, just as the two boys had brought the sack out of the room. to a landing place; but hearing people below, run a pair of stairs higher, and left the sack upright at the door.--- The mob seeing something black stand upon the stair head, halted, and called a council. The captain who by this time had put his head and two hands from under the bed, and looked like half an overgrown turtle, at the sound of the human voices got out. His wet shirt was now dirt dryed, covered with woolly sweepings; his night cap off, and hair all frizzled, he look'd like a mad Hottentot. In that figure, bare-footed, he padded to the room door, the mob below, seeing him coming, call'd out the devil, and run down stairs. He tumbled over the sack, the soot came out after him, and all covered with dust, tramped out of doors, and run over the way. It happened to be a barber's shop, who had just lathered a customer; confusion immediately took possession of the family; the man in the suds ran one way, the barber another, the 'prentice hid himself, and the wife crept into the washing tub; while captain Fitz, avail ing himself of this affright, unperceived, crept upon into the first floor, and went to bed, where for the present we shall leave him.

Foreign Intelligence.

B E R L I N, August 31.

WE have received accounts by the way of Warsaw, that the Russians had attempted to take Oczakow by storm, but were repulsed with great loss, that two of their general's fell in the action, one of which is Shuwalow, who is greatly lamented.

L O N D O N, Aug. 28.

Translation of the duke of Sudermania's letter to the king of Sweden, giving an account of the engagement between the Swedish and Russian fleets, extracted from the Stockholm Gazette of July 31, 1788.

Your majesty's fleet under my command consisting of 15 ships of the line, and 5 frigates, was on the 17th inst. cruizing in the narrows of Kalkkoden and Ekholmen, with the wind easterly, and very foggy weather, when early in the morning we heard seveguns fired to windward. This was unexpected, as by information received from different ships, I had reason to believe the Russian fleet were still at anchor at Sensken. I ordered the fleet, however, to form in a line on the starboard tack, a disposition the most likely to gain the weather gage of the enemy; but there being little wind, and a very strong current running near the lee side of Ekholmen, the van were not able to accomplish that manoeuvre, which obliged me at 6 A. M. to form the fleet in the line of battle on the larboard tack, and I at the same time made the signal to prepare for action. Before this order of battle could be formed, a few Russian ships of war were discovered through the fog, and various reports came in as to their number and force. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, and the dangers of a lee shore, I thought it dishonorable for your majesty's fleet to decline coming to action, and therefore made a signal to tack, and advance in columns to meet the enemy, who at 10 A. M. could be evidently discerned, ranged in line of battle, and steering towards us with the wind large: from which disposition I then conceived hopes of getting to windward of them. Their close order of sailing, added to the haziness of the weather, rendered it impossible for some time to determine their exact force; but we at last made out 33 sail, of which one was a three decker, 8 of 74, and 8 of 66 guns, with seven frigates carrying heavy metal. Both fleets having advanced within about two guns shot of each other, the van of the Russian being opposite to our centre, I made a signal for your majesty's fleet to form the line a head on the starboard tack, but the enemy still continuing on the other tack, carrying all their strength against our van. This manoeuvre would have rendered the engagement indecisive; and as by approaching the shoals and other dangerous places, I should at rate have been under the necessity of soon changing the disposition of the fleet, and that in the time of action I resolved to tack, and form the line on the larboard, a disposition which was not only the most proper to gain the enemy's weather gage by our line stretching on towards their left wing, but also to profit by a mistake they seemed to commit in bearing up and opening different ways in the centre. This however was soon corrected by admiral Greig, who altered the disposition of his rear, and cautiously bore down under an easy sail, at the same time endeavouring to take his station opposite to my ship, and his fleet afterwards bore done courageously within musket shot; upon which, at 4 P. M. I made the signal for action, which soon became general throughout our line, and with such fury, that in the space of an hour the leading ship of the enemy's squadron was totally disabled, and obliged to be towed out of the line, and brought round on the other tack, under the cover of some of their ships.

The smoke from the Russian fleet settling down upon us, and our own being but little dispersed from the lightness of the breeze, it was not possible to make or answer any signals, or even to distinguish our own line. This gave opportunity for small divisions of the enemy to station themselves on my quarter, and keep up a very heavy fire, being frequently relieved by others; and the same method of fighting seemed also to prevail in their van. But when the smoke had in some measure subsided, several Russian ships were seen disabled, and towing away to windward of their fleet. Afterwards they collected a considerable force in the van, and admiral Greig was also there, when the wind falling, and the smoke again settling on our fleet, which now, as in the morning, felt great inconvenience from the strength of the current off Ekholmen, and to such a degree, that notwithstanding all possible manoeuvres and the greatest exertion of our boats in towing, it was totally impracticable to prevent our ships falling round, and suffering exceeding by being raked fore and aft by the enemy.

It was in this critical situation, that the Wasa, commanded by the gallant count Horn, (since dead of the wounds he then received) very seasonably covered me by a vigorous and well supported fire; and I sent lieutenant Elkhorn to inform the van that the fleet was to veer, as the setting of the current did not allow us to come near the wind on this tack, but was in our favor on the other. At 8 o'clock P. M. our line was again formed, and the action renewed with uncommon vigour on both sides, but with great advantage to your majesty's fleet, the enemy being obliged to veer, while exposed to the hottest of our fire, in order to cover their rear and disabled ships, which had retired a-stern. We at this time captured the Wladslaw, a copper bottomed ship of 74 guns, carrying 32 and 42 pounders, and 783 men. The engagement finished soon afterwards, at 10 P. M. Night coming on, I judged it prudent to form the fleet on the other tack, in order to avoid the danger of Kalkkoden, to cover our prize, and consult the honor of your majesty's fleet, by endeavouring to retake the Prince Gustave, who was disabled and without a flag. But this last piece of service did not succeed, as the Russian admiral and his whole fleet, wore to protect their prize. During the night, the enemy hauled their wind close, and left the field of battle, whereas we carried lights in our tops all the night, and frequently fired signal guns. In the mean time reports were brought me from several ships, that they were in great want of ammunition, had several shot between wind and water, and some of them their masts and rudders dismasted.

I gave orders to make the most of their time by repairing their damages, and made a distribution of ammunition as far as it went. At day break I formed the fleet in the line of battle on the starboard tack as well as the faint breeze would let me. On the other hand, the Russians had during the night, got their disabled ships a great way to windward, all their fleet keeping close on a wind to cover them, which put it out of my power to renew the attack, particularly as the wind died away when the day advanced. I therefore judged it most prudent to return to Helsingfors road, not only to repair the ships, but especially to supply them with ammunition, of which most of them had done whatever lent. It appears from the prize your majesty's fleet has taken, that the enemy was our superior by nearly one third in point of force. Their fleet had been for some time fitted out, and in the most expensive and compleat manner, with heavy artillery, being intended for an expedition to the Mediterranean. We lost two post captains, one master and commander, and had five officers wounded.

It is evident, from the many disabled ships of the enemy, and from several confirmed reports that one of them had gone down, as well as the heavy sound of wind, from the fire of the Swedish fleet, that zeal for your majesty's person, and love to their country warmed the breast of every one under my command. All the captains paid the utmost attention to the signals and evolutions, and maintained the fight in a manner that did honor to the Swedish navy. The enemy attacked us with all that confidence

which their great superiority in size and force of ships, the situation of the field of battle, and the wind totally in their measure, seemed to warrant: but although the engagement was fought under many disadvantages on our side, their temerity was checked in a manner which reflects the greatest honor on every officer and seaman in your majesty's service.

CHARLES.

Gustavus the Third, at anchor on Helsingfors Road, July 20, 1788.

List of the Swedish fleet under the command of the duke of Sudermania.

	Guns.		Guns.
Gustavus the Third	68	Knigheton	70
Prince Gustaf	68	Sophia Magdal.	68
Hedvig E. Char.	60	Ostheten	60
Retwisan	60	Dyrden	60
Wasa	60	Pedernesiandet	60
Aran	60	Forsigtigheten	60
Prince Charles	60	P. Fred. Adol.	60
P. Gustavus Adol.	60		

	Frigates.		Frigates.
Griffin	44	Camilla	40
Trega	40	Minerva	40
Thetis	40		

Frigates to repeat signals, and small vessels.

Jaramus	32	Hector	22
Arnot	28	Espiendian	16
Jardaw	32	Sprengpott	26
Trollo	26		

American News.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) October 28.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers, the slitting mill and furnace are completed, which were sometime since began in Exeter, and are so well constructed as to enable the owner thereof to furnish this part of the country with nail rods of equal quality, and on as moderate terms as can be procured on the continent. On Monday last a bell was cast at the furnace, of 600 weight for the town of Haverhill, and on trial proved equal to any of the foreign manufacture.

BOSTON, November 3.

A spontaneous kernel of corn in New London the last season, grew to such perfection that, without hilling, it bore 2051 good kernels of the large white Long Island corn, on 10 ears.

We are informed that a fatal disease is now prevalent in North Carolina, of which, when a person is attacked with it, he seldom survives a longer period than twenty-four hours.

Nov. 5. We mention it as a pleasurable circumstance, that yesterday the hon. Judge Fuller appeared in the hon. house, in a suit of cloathes, the entire manufacture of this country, and the produce of his own farm and family. Independent of the patriotism of the example, the suit looked as well, as if made of superfine broadcloth. His excellency Mr. Bowdoin, has, we are told, a suit of the same cloth - as has also Mr. Bowdoin, member from Dorchester.

HUDSON, November 4.

A silver mine has lately been discovered at Rochetter, in Ulster county, near Esopus; the vein appears to be 5 feet by 2: It is just opened; there is no knowing how far it extends.

HARTFORD, November 3.

Last Thursday night, about half past 10 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. John Howe, jun. of Glastenbury, east society, unaccountably took fire--- Mrs. Howe, a daughter, three sons, and a young lady on a visit, were in bed in the house. Mr. Howe was sitting with two or three other men at his brother's house, about fifty rods distant; on discovering an unusual light, he perceived it to be his own house on fire. They made all possible speed to the place, where they found all, excepting one, of the above mentioned persons, in the greatest terror and distress, having with the utmost difficulty escaped the flames.

The eldest son was missing. The father attempted to enter the bed room to rescue the boy, but was repulsed by a violent current of smoke that issued out, on knocking in the window; had he entered he must inevitably have perished. Mrs. Howe being much burnt in attempting to extricate her son, was conducted to a neighbouring house, where the lies dangerously ill of her burns. Although a number of people were soon collected, yet so rapid and outrageous were the flames, that nothing more could be done than to prevent their catching the barn. After the building had fallen in, and the heat a little abated, the body of the boy was discovered, and by means of long poles got out of the fire. A painful and melancholy sight! nearly one half the skull, one hand, both legs, and part of the thighs were burnt off; the lower bowels; and the whole body burnt to blackness. Besides the loss of their son about 8 years old, the unhappy sufferers are turned out of house and home, without cloathing to secure them from the inclemency of the season, or food to satisfy the demands of nature. How quick the transition from prosperity to nakedness and want! It is hoped that charity will open her liberal hands for the relief of the distressed.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.

His excellency Thomas Johnson, esquire, is elected governor of the state of Maryland.

A motion was made in the house of assembly, by Mr. Fitzsimons, seconded by Mr. Moore, and adopted as follows, viz.

Whereas the general assembly did on the 29th day of March last,

Resolve, That the supreme executive council be, and are hereby requested to call upon the respective county lieutenants within this state, for the actual returns of all persons within their respective counties made subject by law to the performance of militia duties, together with a return of the persons who have actually attended on muster days, within the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, and that such returns be laid before the general assembly, at their next session.

Resolved, That council be requested to inform the house, what returns have been made in obedience to the foregoing resolution.

A Message from the President and Supreme Executive Council to the General Assembly.

Gentlemen,

WE are happy in the belief, that the affairs of the state, and the prospects of the union afford a just foundation to address the legislature in terms of congratulation.

The principal difficulties which obstructed the adoption of the federal constitution have been happily overcome; the prejudice and suspicion that were awakened by the appearance of that system have been gradually lulled, and we can no longer doubt that all those states which have been successfully allied to obtain the independence of America, will again be united in that best means of giving strength, dignity and stability to the national character. Nor can it be deemed visionary or unreasonable to ascribe to the influence of the new government the liberal attention and encouragement which of late have been bestowed upon domestic arts and manufactures; the spirit of industry and economy that has spread itself through every order of society, and the perfect amity which subsists at this period among the inhabitants of the several states.

From the same source that has revived the hope of internal order and happiness, we cannot fail to derive the respect and confidence of foreign nations. For in the great intercourse of independent countries the proper title to reciprocal advantages is the power each enjoys of protecting its own commerce, and the disposition which each evinces to maintain its own credit. Experience has demonstrated the inconveniences of a government in which that power does not reside, and has taught us to believe, that a more happy effect will naturally flow from a government differently constituted. And while the sovereignties of Europe are suffering all the calamities of an extensive war, it must yield a laudable satisfaction to every patriotic mind that we enjoy the profitable opportunity of improving the great advantages that lie before us.

Impressed with these sentiments we are ready to declare, that in every act that can promote the welfare of the union, of the interests of this state, we shall in the manner most beneficial to the public, most cheerfully exercise that jurisdiction which the constitution has confided to us; and as we shall be solicitous on every occasion to concur in the designs, and to advance the intentions of the legislature, we trust that the harmony of our proceedings will produce an additional confidence in our constituents, and give a proper energy to the administration of the public affairs.

Gentlemen,

IT may be necessary to make provision by law for the appointment of persons to discharge the duties of sheriffs in case of contested elections in which it may not be expedient for the executive immediately to decide, and in which the former sheriffs who have been in office three years cannot constitutionally act.

The tax laws should in our opinion be revised; the assessments of the public taxes are in many instances unequal, and their collection generally expensive, uncertain and dilatory.

The following reservations should, in the opinion of council, be made for the commonwealth, viz. 1. Presque Isle formed by lake Erie. 2. Le Beuf at the head of the navigation of French creek: and 3. The lands adjacent to the mouth of Conewango, in the county of Alleghany.

The commissioners appointed by virtue of the act entitled, "An act to appropriate the sum of two thousand pounds of the public monies to the laying out and making of an highway from the western parts of Cumberland county to the town of Pittsburgh, and to authorise the president in council to appoint commissioners to lay out the same" have laid out that road, which we have confirmed as far as the town of Bedford. We think a review of that part which lies westward of the town of Bedford absolutely necessary; but as the money appropriated for the laying out and completing the said road is nearly expended, we cannot proceed in the review without the further directions and aid of the legislature.

We suggest to the legislature the propriety of directing engravings of the boundary lines of this state, and the publication of the reports of the several commissioners who completed those lines.

We have not observed on the printed journals of the late house that any order hath been taken on the recommendation of Congress with respect to convicts imported into the states from the British dominions, which recommendation was laid before that house by council.

We transmit herewith two letters from the secretary of Congress, of the 28th of July, 1785, and 22d of October 1786, in which council are requested to supply him with thirteen copies of the laws of the commonwealth; this cannot be done unless a number are printed for the purpose: we also transmit a letter from the same, dated the 7th of November, 1788, inclosing journals of Congress from August the 20th, to the end of the federal year. A letter from the delegates of this state in the Congress of the United States, on the subject of a resolution of the general assembly, of the 4th of October last, also accompanies this message.

Colonel Febiger's representation on some late attempts to avoid the payment of duties on merchandize sold by auction, is submitted to the general assembly.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia,
November 12, 1788.

Pittsburgh, December 20,

Accounts received from Muskingum mention the arrival of Mr. William Wilson, who had been dispatched by the governor to the Falls, to conduct capt. Brant and the Indians with him, to Fort Harmar to the treaty, but it appears captain Brant has refused to come, alledging that the Falls was the place where the treaty was to be held: his non-attendance, however is thought to be of little consequence, as the greater part of the Indians are coming in, and, it is said there is a chief with them, by the name of captain Davy, whose influence is much greater than captain Brant's.

George Wallace, esquire, is appointed by the supreme executive council of this commonwealth, president of the common pleas, quarter sessions, and orphans courts, for the county of Alleghany.

*** A piece was received by the printer, a few days ago, for publication, which should have been complied with, had it not been too late. It appears to have been intended for the public previous to the election for representatives in Congress.

To my B E D.

THOUGH great thy different powers appear
To raise the sigh or check the tear,
Replete with joy and sorrow;
To-day thy bosom shall contain
Exulting pleasure's fleeting train;
Desponding grief---to morrow.

Yet know, 'tis not thy downy throne,
'Tis not thy soft embrace alone,
The troubled breast composes;
For whate'er dress thy shape adorns,
'Tis vice that makes the bed of thorns,
And virtue that of roses.

Z.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this garrison on the 1st inst John Barnhald, soldier in captain Zeigler's company 1st United States Regt. he is a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 11 inches high, remarkably well made, dark complexion, black eyes, and long black hair, wore at the time he went off his regimentals compleat----he is supposed to have gone to the interior parts of Virginia, where his relations reside. Whoever will take up said deserter and secure him in any jail, or deliver him at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

MATTHEW ERNEST, lieut. art. com.

Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1788.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED last evening from a detachment at this place, under my command, sergeant Noah Huntley, and Peter Roberts, of captain Heart's company.---Huntley is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 35 years of age, dark hair, and dark complexion; professes to be a good seaman, and without doubt will make to a sea port town.---Roberts is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, and dark complexion, a native of Connecticut. Whoever will take up said deserters, and secure them in any jail, or deliver them at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward for both, or Ten Dollars for either, and reasonable expences.

JOHN JEFFERS, ensign,
1st United States Regt;

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

LET all persons indebted to the estates of JOHN & JAMES PERRY, of Westmoreland county, or either of them, TAKE NOTICE, that the said John & James Perry, are constituted and appointed attornies in fact to receive and recover all debts and demands not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, on behalf of the said estates.

Hugh H. Brackenridge, esq; attorney at law, in Pittsburgh, is to recover and receive all debts and demands amounting to Twenty Pounds and upwards due to the estates of the said John and James Perry. Those indebted to them, will please make their payments accordingly, before the 1st day of January next, ensuing if they wish to avoid the expence and trouble of a law suit, which will then be brought against them without further notice.

JOHN GARDEN,

One of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy for the estates of John and James Perry.

Pittsburgh, 25th Nov. 1788.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they do pay off the same, or make such arrangements as may be satisfactory, they will be sued without respect to persons, by

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

WAS committed to Greensburgh jail in December last, a Negro Man, about 45 years of age, tall and slim made, has lost some of his fore teeth; he has been advertised several times, but no owner has appeared. This is to give notice, that unless his master comes and pays the fees, he will be sold on the second Thursday in January next.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, Dec. 8, 1788.

Thomas Chambers,

SADLER.

BEGS leave to inform the public and his friends, that he carries on the Sadler business in its different branches; he flatters himself by his punctuality and attention to serve those who may employ him, to merit a continuance of their favors: he will take country produce, at cash price, for any work he may do

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1788.

THE subscriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela, to the ferry house known by the name of Ross's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, where he purposes ferrying man & horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business as formerly, those who wish to be furnished either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the public's most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 25th of December next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect of persons. He will receive in payment flower, whiskey, pork, beef, oats, corn, &c. &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh Nov. 13, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land in Washington county, on a branch of Fish creek, adjoining lands of Patrick M'Night, William Parram, Nathan Still, and Moses Kurth, containing 400 acres, with the usual allowance. The payments will be made easy. For further particulars enquire of THOMAS GIBSON, in Pittsburgh. Nov. 26, 1788.

ALL persons who are any way indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to settle their accounts. Any kind of country produce accepted orders on stores will be taken in payment any time before the first of January next, and those who are behind hand at that time, must expect to pay their arrears in cash, as that alone will be taken, and the most coercive methods made use of to recover the same without further notice.

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1788.

WHEREAS Marmaduke Jameson, of Mount Pleasant township, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Pennsylvania, did on the 8th day of November, 1785, assign and sell to me one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining to lands of John Christy on the east, and John Maguire on the west, in the county and state aforesaid In payment whereof I gave him a certain sum of money, and seven notes of hand, payable to the said Marmaduke Jameson or order, all dated the day and year abovementioned, viz.

One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1786.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1787.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1788.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1789.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1790.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1791.
And One for nine pounds ten shillings, payable November 8th, 1792.

And whereas I find the said lands is the just and legal property of brigadier general Harmar, and that the said Marmaduke Jameson hath not, nor never had any legal right thereto; I do by these presents give notice, that I will never pay the above notes nor either of them to the said Jameson or order, or to his heirs or assigns, having never received value for them nor either of them.

THOMAS WINTER.

Greensburgh, Nov. 22, 1788.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breechs made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Cowfby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 15/ per ann.) Advertisements, &c for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; Those exceeding a Square are inserted in Proportion.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this garrison on the 1st inst John Barnhald, soldier in captain Zeigler's company 1st United States Regt. he is a native of Virginia, about 5 feet 11 inches high, remarkably well made, dark complexion, black eyes, and long black hair, wore at the time he went off his regimentals compleat---he is supposed to have gone to the interior parts of Virginia, where his relations reside. Whoever will take up said deserter and secure him in any jail, or deliver him at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

MATTHEW ERNEST, lieut. art. com.

Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1788.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED last evening from a detachment at this place, under my command, sergeant Noah Huntley, and Peter Roberts, of captain Heart's company.--- Huntley is 5 feet 10 inches high, about 35 years of age, dark hair, and dark complexion; professes to be a good seaman, and without doubt will make to a sea port town.--- Roberts is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, and dark complexion, a native of Connecticut. Whoever will take up said deserters, and secure them in any jail, or deliver them at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward for both, or Ten Dollars for either, and reasonable expences.

JOHN JEFFERS, ensign,
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RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

LET all persons indebted to the estates of JOHN & JAMES PERRY, of Westmoreland county, or either of them, TAKE NOTICE, that the said John & James Perry, are constituted and appointed attornies in fact to receive and recover all debts and demands not exceeding the sum of Twenty Pounds, on behalf of the said estates.

Hugh H. Brackenridge, esq; attorney at law, in Pittsburgh, is to recover and receive all debts and demands amounting to Twenty Pounds and upwards due to the estates of the said John and James Perry. Those indebted to them, will please make their payments accordingly, before the 1st day of January next, ensuing if they wish to avoid the expence and trouble of a law suit, which will then be brought against them without further notice.

JOHN GARDEN,

One of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy for the estates of John and James Perry.

Pittsburgh, 25th Nov. 1788.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they do pay off the same, or make such arrangements as may be satisfactory, they will be sued without respect to persons, by

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

WAS committed to Greensburgh jail in December last, a Negro Man, about 45 years of age, tall and slim made, has lost some of his fore teeth; he has been advertised several times, but no owner has appeared. This is to give notice, that unless his master comes and pays the fees, he will be sold on the second Thursday in January next.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, Dec. 8, 1788.

Thomas Chambers,

SADLER.

BEGS leave to inform the public and his friends, that he carries on the Sadler business in its different branches; he flatters himself by his punctuality and attention to serve those who may employ him, to merit a continuance of their favors: he will take country produce, at cash price, for any work he may do

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1788.

THE subscriber having removed from his old boat yard on the Monongahela, to the ferry house known by the name of Ross's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, where he purposes ferrying man & horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business as formerly, those who wish to be furnished either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the public's most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 25th of December next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect of persons. He will receive in payment flower, whiskey, pork, beef, oats, corn, &c. &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh Nov. 13, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land in Washington county, on a branch of Fish creek, adjoining lands of Patrick M'Night, William Parram, Nathan Still, and Moses Kurth, containing 400 acres, with the usual allowance. The payments will be made easy. For further particulars enquire of THOMAS GIBSON, in Pittsburgh. Nov. 26. 1788.

ALL persons who are any way indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to settle their accounts. Any kind of country produce will be accepted orders on stores will be taken in payment any time before the first of January next, and those who are behind hand at that time, must expect to pay their arrears in cash, as that alone will be taken, and the most coercive methods made use of to recover the same without further notice.

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1788.

WHEREAS Marmaduke Jameson, of Mount Pleasant township, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Pennsylvania, did on the 8th day of November, 1785, assign and sell to me one hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining to lands of John Christy on the east, and John Maguire on the west, in the county and state aforesaid In payment whereof I gave him a certain sum of money, and seven notes of hand, payable to the said Marmaduke Jameson or order, all dated the day and year abovementioned, viz.

One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1786.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1787.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1788.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1789.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1790.
One for ten pounds, payable November 8th, 1791.
And One for nine pounds ten shillings, payable November 8th, 1792.

And whereas I find the said lands is the just and legal property of brigadier general Harmar, and that the said Marmaduke Jameson hath not, nor never had any legal right thereto; I do by these presents give notice, that I will never pay the above notes nor either of them to the said Jameson or order, or to his heirs or assigns, having never received value for them nor either of them.

THOMAS WINTER.

Greensburgh, Nov. 22, 1788.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit.

Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of griting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made and not so strait, nor altogether so black as the others, his ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breechs made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at the aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to proceed against them as the law directs.

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